WOODBURN
OREGON
Incorporated 1889

2004 WATER QUALITY REPORT

This report contains water quality information for the City of Woodburn. A report is required annually by the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Information on the water quality tests conducted on the city's water supply is provided on the back of the report. The word "contaminant" is used throughout the report to describe regulated contaminants detected in the city's drinking water supply. Some of the reported contaminants are naturally occurring organic elements. The City takes great care in providing safe drinking water to City of Woodburn residents and water users. Treatment plants under construction scheduled for completion in summer 2005 will ensure the safest and highest quality water is supplied to City of Woodburn residents.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

IMPORTANT HEALTH INFORMATION

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonable be expected to contain at least trace amounts of some "contaminants". The presence of these does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

EPA REDUCES ARSENIC LIMIT

EPA in October 2001 reduced the arsenic limit from 50 parts per billion (ppb) to 10 ppb. Water from two wells did exceed the new limit in recent testing. Arsenic concentrations as high as 13 ppb have historically been recorded in certain wells. The city's water treatment project, designed to remove iron and manganese, will also reduce arsenic content of city water to well below the new 10 ppb limit. The city water treatment project will be completed and operational in the summer of 2005, which is well before the required arsenic compliance date of January 2006.

WATER TREATMENT PROJECT UPDATE

The water treatment project is constructing treatment plants that will remove iron and manganese and new reservoirs to increase the amount of water storage for peak demand and fire protection. The city's drinking water is supplied from ground water drawn from wells located within the city limits. Naturally occurring iron and manganese contribute to taste and odor complaints and cause stains on plumbing fixtures and clothes. The City has worked for many years to develop this project to resolve these problems. While the city meets current limits, the project is also responding to regulatory action that will require the city in 2006 to reduce concentrations of arsenic and radon in the water supplied to residents. The treatment plants will reduce arsenic and radon to well below new proposed federal requirements. The treatment plant near Country Club Road in north Woodburn is undergoing operational testing and some treated water is being pumped into the distribution system. The other two plants, near National Way in east Woodburn, and near Parr Road in south Woodburn will soon be undergoing operational testing. No chlorine is being added to the water as part of the treatment. The treatment plants will be operational and supply drinking water to city residents in the summer of 2005. A public tour of the project is being planned for the summer or early fall 2005.

For more information contact:
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Oregon Health Division: 503-982-4381 Health Division Web page: www.ohd.hr.state.or.us/dwp
EPA Hotline: 1-800-426-4791 EPA Drinking Water Web page: www.epa.gov/safewater

WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

The Environmental Protection Agency regulates the frequency of sampling of various contaminants. The data presented in this table is from testing conducted in 2004. It also includes the most recent results for testing not required in 2004.

TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS:

- **MCLG** (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow a margin for safety.
- **MCL** (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- **AL** (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **pCi/l**: Picocuries per liter, which is a measure of radioactivity.
- **ppb**: Parts per billion or micrograms per liter.
- **ppm**: Parts per million or milligrams per liter.
- **Range**: The lowest amount to the highest amount of contaminant detected.

Contaminant (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range low-high	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Sources
Arsenic ✤ (ppb)	0	50 ppb	12 ‡ ppb	5 - 12 ppb	2003	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Total Coliform (positives per month)	0	1	1	0 - 1	2004	NO	Naturally present in the environment

✤While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin and circulatory problems.

‡This high arsenic value, detected in one city well, exceeds the new EPA standard of 10 ppb that will become effective in January 2006. The city, as part of the water treatment project to be operational in summer 2005, will reduce the arsenic level in the water supplied to city residents to well below the new EPA arsenic limit.

Contaminant (Units)	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Sources
Copper✦ (ppb)	0	1,300 ppb	Less Than 20 ppb	2002	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead✦ (ppb)	0	15 ppb	Less Than 5 ppb	2002	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

✦Lead and copper are tested at the tap in homes that have been determined to be most vulnerable and therefore are not representative of all water supplied by the city. The value of the sampled water is from the 90th percentile of 30 samples. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

RADON

The city voluntarily tested for radon in the water supply in 2002 and results were from 253 piC/l to 567 piC/l. Radon is a radioactive gas that you can't see, taste or smell. Radon can move up through the ground into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation or floor slab. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water as part of normal household activities. Research has determined that radon released from water is a very small (less than 3%) source of radon in indoor air. Radon is a known human carcinogen and breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of lung cancer. EPA has proposed a radon MCL of 300 piC/l for drinking water to become effective in 2006. The city, as part of the water treatment project to be operational in summer 2005, will reduce radon content of city water to levels well below the proposed EPA limit.